

## JET

If I prove her haggard,  
Though that my *jess* were her dear heartstrings,  
I'd whistle her off, and let her down the wind  
To prey at fortune. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
*JE'SSAMINE. n. f.* [See *JASMINE.*] A fragrant flower.  
Her goodly bosom, like a strawberry bed;  
Her neck, like to a bunch of cullambines;  
Her breast like lillies, ere their leaves be shed;  
Her nipples, like young blossom'd *jessamines.* *Spenser.*  
*JERUSALEM Artichokes. n. f.* Sunflower, of which they  
are a species.  
*Jerusalem artichokes* are increased by small off-sets, and by  
quartering the roots. *Martinez's Husbandry.*  
To *JEST. v. n.* [*gesticular*, Latin.] To divert or make merry  
by words or actions.  
*Jest* not with a rude man, lest thy ancestors be disgraced.  
*Ecclesiastical. viii. 4.*

Fear you the boar, and go so unprovided?  
—You may *jest* on; but  
I do not like these federal councils. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*  
*JEST. n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing ludicrous, or meant only to raise laughter.  
But is this true, or is it else your pleasure,  
Like pleasant travellers to break a *jest*  
Upon the company you overtake? *Shakespeare.*  
As for *jest*, there be certain things which ought to be pri-  
vileged from it; namely, religious matters of state, and great  
persons. *Bacon's Essays.*  
No man ought to have the less reverence for the principles  
of religion, or for the holy Scriptures, because idle and pro-  
fane wits can break *jests* upon them. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
He had turn'd all tragedy to *jest*. *Prior.*  
2. The object of jests; laughing-stock.  
If I suspect without cause, why then make sport at me;  
then let me be your *jest*, I deserve it. *Shak. Mer. II. of H'nd.*  
3. Manner of doing or speaking feigned, not real; ludicrous,  
not serious; game, not earnest.  
That high All-fer, which I dallied with,  
Hath turn'd my feigned prayer on my head,  
And giv'n in earnest what I begg'd in *jest*. *Shakespeare's R. III.*  
When his play-fellows chose him their king, he spoke and  
did those things in *jest*, which would have become a king  
in earnest. *Grew's Cofmol.*

*JESTER. n. f.* [from *jest*.]  
1. One given to merriment and pranks:  
The skipping king, he rambled up and down  
With shallow *jesters*, and rash bavin wits;  
Soon kindled, and soon burnt. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
2. One given to sarcasm.  
Now, as a *jester*, I accost you,  
Which never yet one friend has lost you. *Swift.*  
3. Buffoon; jackpudding.  
Another sort of like loose fellows do pass up and down,  
amongst gentlemen, by the name of *jesters*; but are, indeed,  
notable rogues, and partakers not only of many stealths, but  
also privy to many traitorous practices. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
*JET. n. f.* [gagat, Saxon; *get*, Dutch; *gagat*, Latin.]  
1. *Jet* is a very beautiful fossil, of a firm and very even struc-  
ture, and of a smooth surface; found in mines, seldom of a  
great size, lodged in clay. It is of a fine deep black colour,  
having a grain resembling that of wood. The ancients re-  
commend *jet* in medicine; but it is now used only in toys. It is  
confounded with cannel-coal, which has no grain, and is ex-  
tremely hard; and the *jet* is but moderately so. *Hill.*  
Black, forsooth; coal-black, as *jet*. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*  
There is more difference between thy flesh and hers, than  
between *jet* and ivory. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

The bottom clear,  
Now laid with many a *jet*  
Of feed-pearl, ere the bath'd her there,  
Was known as black as *jet*. *Drayton.*  
One of us in glass is *jet*,  
One of us you'll find in *jet*. *Swift.*  
Under flowing *jet*,  
Of funny ringlets, or of circling brown,  
The neck slight shaded. *Thompson's Summer.*  
2. [*Jet*, French.] A spout or shoot of water.  
Prodigious 'tis, that one attractive ray  
Should this way bend, the next an adverse way!  
For should th' unseen magnetick *jets* descend  
All the same way, they could not gain their end. *Blackmore's Creation.*

Thus the small *jets*, which hasty hands unlock,  
Spurts in the gard'ner's eyes who turns the cock. *Pope.*  
3. A yard. Obsolete.  
What orchard unrobbed escapes?  
Or pullet dare walk in their *jet*. *Tusser's Husbandry.*  
To *JET. v. n.* [*jetter*, French.]  
1. To shoot forward; to shoot out; to intrude; to jut out.  
Think you not how dangerous  
It is to *jet* upon a prince's right? *Shakespeare's Tit. And.*

## JEW

2. To strut; to agitate the body by a proud gait.  
Contemplation makes a rare turkey-cock of him: how he  
*jets* under his advanced plumes. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*  
3. To jolt; to be shaken. [*Jetter*, French.]  
Upon the *jetting* of a hackney-coach she was thrown out  
of the hinder seat against a bar of iron in the forepart. *H'fom.*  
*JETSAM. n. f.* [*jetter*, French.] Goods or other things  
*JETSON. n. f.* [*jetson*, French; *jetson*, Dutch.] which, having been cast over board in a storm, or  
after shipwreck, are thrown upon the shore, and belong to the  
lord admiral. *Bailey.*  
*JETTY. adj.* [from *jet*.]  
1. Made of jet.  
2. Black as jet.  
The people about Capo Negro, Cefala, and Madagafcar,  
are of a *jetty* black. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Her hair  
Adown her shoulders loosely lay display'd,  
And in her *jetty* curls ten thousand Cupids play'd. *Prior.*  
Nigrina black, and Merdamente brown,  
Vied for his love in *jetty* bow's below. *Pope's Dunciad.*

*JEWELL. n. f.* [*jyauz*, French; *jewelen*, Dutch.]  
1. Any ornament of great value, used commonly of such as are  
adorned with precious stones.  
Here, wear this *jewel* for me; 'tis my picture. *Shakespeare.*  
They found him dead, and cast into the streets,  
An empty casket, where the *jewel*, life,  
By some damn'd hand was robb'd and ta'en away. *Shakespeare.*  
The pleasure of the religious man is an easy and a portable  
pleasure, such an one as he carries about in his bosom, without  
alarming either the eye or envy of the world: a man putting  
all his pleasures into this one, is like a traveller's putting all  
his goods into one *jewel*. *Saib.*  
2. A precious stone; a gem.  
*Jewels* too, stones, rich and precious stones,  
Stol'n by my daughter! *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*  
Proud Jane's imperial feat  
With *jewels* blaz'd, magnificently great. *Pope.*  
3. A name of fondness; an appellation of tender regard.  
Bid farewell to your sisters.  
—Ye *jewels* of our father, with wash'd eyes  
Cordelia leaves you. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

*JEWEL-HOUSE, or Office. n. f.* The place where the regal or-  
naments are deposited.  
The king has made him  
Master of the *jewel-house*. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
*JEWELLER. n. f.* [from *jewel*.] One who trafficks in pre-  
cious stones.  
These grains were as like little dice as if they had been  
made by a *jeweller*. *Boyle.*  
The price of the market to a *jeweller* in his trade is one  
thing; but the intrinsic worth of a thing to a man of sense is  
another. *L'Estrange.*  
I will turn *jeweller*: I shall then deal in diamonds, and all  
sorts of rich stones. *Addison.*

*JEWS-EARS. n. f.* [from its resemblance of the human ear.  
*Skinner.*] A fungus, tough and thin; and naturally, while  
growing, of a rumpled figure, like a flat and variously hol-  
lowed cup; from an inch to two inches in length, and about  
two thirds of its length in breadth. Its sides are undulated,  
and in many places run into the hollow, so as to represent in  
it ridges like those of the human ear. Its substance is tough  
like leather, and its colour very dark. It is light when dry, of  
a disagreeable smell and nauseous taste. It generally grows on  
the lower parts of the trunks of elder-trees, especially where  
they are decaying. It is not much used by physicians; but  
the common people cure themselves of sore throats with a de-  
coction of it in milk. *Hill's Med. Med.*

An herb called *jew's-ear* groweth upon the lower parts of  
elder, and sometimes aches: in warm water it swelleth, and  
openeth extremely. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
*JEWS-MALLOW. n. f.* [*zorch-rus*, Latin.]  
The leaves are produced alternately at the joints of the  
stalks: the flower has five leaves, which expand in form of a  
rose: the point of the flower becomes a cylindrical fruit,  
divided into five cells, filled with angular seeds. *Ravenscroft*  
says it is sown in great plenty about Aleppo as a pot-herb, the  
Jews boiling the leaves of this plant to eat it with their  
meat. *Millet.*

*JEWS-STONE. n. f.* An extraneous fossil, being the cla-  
vated spine of a very large egg-shaped sea-urchin, peris-  
sified by long lying in the earth. It is of a regular figure,  
oblong and rounded, swelling in the middle, and gradually  
tapering to each end; generally about three quarters of an  
inch in length, and half an inch in diameter. It is ridged and  
furrowed alternately, in a longitudinal direction; and its co-  
lour is a pale dusky grey, with a faint cast of dusky redness.  
It is found in Syria, lodged in a loose sandy stone, or a mass  
very hard earth. It is directed; but has been falsely recom-  
mended as a lithontriptic. *Hill's Med. Med.*

*JEWS-HARP. n. f.* A kind of musical instrument held between  
the teeth, which gives a sound by the motion of a broad  
liping

## IGN

spring of iron, which, being struck by the hand, plays against  
the breath. *Is. conjunctio.* [gyp, Saxon.]  
1. Suppose that; allowing that. A hypothetical particle.  
Absolute approbation, without any cautions, qualifications,  
ifs or ands. *Hooker's Preface.*

If that rebellion  
Came like itself, in base and abject routs;  
I say, if damn'd commotion so appear'd,  
In his true, native, and most proper shape,  
You, reverend father, and these noble lords,  
Had not been here. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
If they have done this deed, my noble lord.  
—If! talk't thou to me of ifs? Thou art a traitor. *Shak.*  
This seeing of all things, because we can desire to see all  
things, he makes a proof that they are present to our minds;  
and if they be present, they can no ways be present but by  
the presence of God, who contains them all. *Locke.*  
This is only an infallibility upon supposition, which amounts  
to this, that if a thing be true, it is impossible to be false.  
*Tillotson's Sermons, Preface.*

All of them suppose the apostle to have allowed the Epicu-  
rean maxim to be good; if so be there were no reformation.  
*Atterbury's Sermons, Preface.*

Tisiphone, that oft hast heard my pray'r,  
Assist, if Oedipus deserve thy care. *Pope's Statius.*  
2. Whether or no.  
Uncertain if by augury, or chance;  
But by this early rise they all advance.  
She doubts if two and two make four:  
It can't—it may be—and it must;  
To which of these must Alma trust?  
Nay, further yet they make her go,  
In doubting if she doubts or no. *Prior.*

3. Though I doubt whether; suppose it be granted that.  
Such mechanical circumstances, if I may so call them, were  
not necessary to the experiments. *Boyle.*

*IGNEOUS. adj.* [igneus, Latin.] Fire; containing fire; emit-  
ting fire; having the nature of fire.  
That the fire burns by heat, leaves us still ignorant of the  
immediate way of igneous solutions. *Glanv. Scopf. c. 2c.*

*IGNIPOTENT. adj.* [ignis and potens, Latin.] Presiding over  
fire. *Pope's Homer.*  
*IGNIS FATUUS. n. f.* [Latin.] Will with the wisp; Jack  
with the lantern.

Vapours arising from putrid waters are usually called  
*ignes fatui*. *Newton's Opt.*  
To *IGNITE. v. a.* [from *ignis*, fire, Latin.] To kindle; to  
set on fire.

Take good firm chalk, *ignite* it in a crucible, and then  
powder it. *Grew's Microscop.*  
*IGNITION. n. f.* [ignition, French, from *ignite*.] The act of  
kindling, or of setting on fire.  
The laborant stirred the kindled nitre, that the *igniti*  
might be perfectly communicated. *Boyle.*

Those black circular lines we see on dishes, and other turned  
vessels of wood, are the effects of *ignition*, by the pressure of  
an edged stick upon the vessel turned nimbly in the lathe. *Rap.*  
*IGNITIBILE. adj.* [from *ignite*.] Inflammable; capable of being  
set on fire.

Such bodies only strike fire which have sulphur or *ignitable*  
parts. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
*IGNIVOMOUS. adj.* [ignivomus, Latin.] Vomiting fire.  
Vulcanos and *ignivomous* mountains are some of the most  
terrible flocks of the globe. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

*IGNOBLE. adj.* [ignobilis, Latin.]  
1. Mean of birth; not noble; not of illustrious race.  
As when in tumult rise th' ignoble crowd,  
Mad are their motions, and their tongues are loud. *Dryden.*

2. Worthless; not deserving honour. Used of things or persons.  
The noble life doth want her proper limbs;  
Her royal stock graft with ignoble plants. *Shak. Rich. III.*  
*IGNOBLY. adv.* [from *ignoble*.] Ignominiously; meanly; dis-  
honourably; reproachfully; disgracefully.  
To these, that sower race of men, whose lives  
Religious, titled them the sons of God,  
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame  
*Ignobly!* *Milton's Paradise Lost, l. xi.*

Here, over-match'd in fight, in heaps they lie;  
There scatter'd o'er the fields *ignobly* fly. *Dryden's En.*  
*IGNOMINIOUS. adj.* [ignominiosus, French; *ignominiosus*, Lat.  
from *ignominia*.] Mean; shameful; reproachful; dishonour-  
able. Used both of persons and things.  
They with pale fear surpriz'd,  
Fled *ignominious*. *Milton.*

Cethegus, though a traitor to the state,  
And tortur'd, 'scap'd this *ignominious* fate. *Dryden's Jucen.*  
They gave, and the transferr'd the curs'd advice,  
That monarchs should their inward foul disguise;  
By *ignominious* arts, for servile ends,  
Should compliment their foes, and shun their friends. *Prior.*

## IGN

Nor has this kingdom deserved to be sacrificed to one single,  
rapacious, obscure, *ignominious* projector. *Swift.*  
*IGNOMINIOUSLY. adv.* [from *ignominiosus*.] Meanly; scan-  
dalously; disgracefully; shamefully; reproachfully.

It is some allay to the infamy of him who died *ignominiosus*  
to be buried privately. *South's Sermons.*  
*IGNOMINY. n. f.* [ignominie, Fr. *ignominia*, Latin.] Dis-  
grace; reproach; shame; infamy; meanness; dishonour.

Adieu, and take thy praise with thee to heav'n;  
Thy *ignominy* sleep with thee in the grave. *Shakespeare's H. IV.*  
Strength from truth divided, and from just,  
Illaudable, nought merits but dispraise  
And *ignominy*; yet to glory aspires. *Milton.*  
Vain-glorious, and through infamy seeks fame.  
Their generals have been received with honour after their  
defeat, yours with *ignominy* after conquest. *Addison.*

*IGNORAMUS. n. f.* [Latin.]  
1. *Ignoramus* is a word properly used by the grand inquest im-  
pannelled in the inquisition of causes criminal and publick;  
and written upon the bill, whereby any crime is offered to  
their consideration, when they dislike their evidence as de-  
fective, or too weak to make good the presentment: the  
effect of which word so written is, that all farther inquiry  
upon that party, for that fault, is thereby stopped, and he deli-  
vered without farther answer. *Cowley.*

2. A foolish fellow; a vain uneducated pretender. A low word.  
Tell an *ignoramus*, in place and power, that he has a wit  
and an understanding above all the world, and he'll readily  
admit the commendation. *South's Sermons.*  
*IGNORANCE. n. f.* [ignorance, French; *ignoratio*, Latin.]

1. Want of knowledge; unskilfulness.  
If all the clergy were as learned as themselves are that most  
complain of *ignorance* in others, yet our book of prayer might  
remain the same. *Hooker, b. v.*

*Ignorance* is the curse of God,  
Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heav'n. *Shakespeare.*  
Still banish your defenders, 'till at length  
Your *ignorance* deliver you,  
As most abated captives, to some nation  
That won you without blows! *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

If he have power,  
Then veil your *ignorance*; it none, awake  
Your dangerous lenity. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
If we see right, we see our woes;  
Then what avails it to have eyes?  
From *ignorance* our comfort flows,  
The only wretched are the wise! *Prior.*

2. Want of knowledge discovered by external effect. In this  
sense it has a plural.  
Forgive us all our sins, negligences, and *ignorances*. *C. Pray.*  
Punish me not for my sins and *ignorances*. *Tob. iii. 2.*

*IGNORANT. adj.* [ignorant, French; *ignorans*, Latin.]  
1. Wanting knowledge; unlearned; uneducated; unen-  
lightened.  
So foolish was I and *ignorant*, I was as a beast. *Pf. lxxiii. 2.*  
Thy letters have transported me beyond  
This *ignorant* present time, and I feel now  
The future in the instant. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

In such business  
Action is eloquence, and the eyes of th' *ignorant*  
More learned than the ears. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
He that doth not know those things which are of use for him  
to know, is but an *ignorant* man, whatever he may know be-  
sides. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

Fools grant what'er ambition craves,  
And men, once *ignorant*, are slaves. *P. pe.*

2. Unknown; undiscovered.  
If you know aught, which does behave my knowledge  
Thereof to be inform'd, imprison't not  
In *ignorant* concealment. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

3. Without knowledge of some particular.  
Let not judges be so *ignorant* of their own right, as to think  
there is not left to them, as a principal part of their office, a  
wise application of laws. *Bacon's Essays.*

O visions ill foreseen! Better had I  
Liv'd *ignorant* of future! so had borne  
My part of evil only. *Milton's Paradise Lost, l. xi.*

4. Unacquainted with. In a good sense.  
*Ignorant* of guilt, I fear not shame. *Dryden.*

5. Ignorantly made or done.  
His shipping,  
Poor *ignorant* baubles, on our terrible seas  
Like egg-shells mov'd. *Shakespeare.*

*IGNORANT. n. f.* One untaught, unlettered, uneducated.  
Did I for this take pains to teach  
Our zealous *ignorants* to preach! *Derham.*

*IGNORANTLY. adv.* [from *ignorant*.] Without knowledge;  
unskilfully; without information.  
The greatest and most cruel foe we have,  
Are those whom you would *ignorantly* save. *Dryden.*  
When a poet, an orator, or a painter has performed ad-  
mirably,